

STATE OF MAINE

GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS LAW

1 M.R.S.A. Sections 1001 - 1023



COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS AND ELECTION PRACTICES

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INDEX TO GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS LAW

CHAPTER 25

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Title 1, Section #</u>	
Abuse of office or position	1014(3)	12
Actions precluded: conflict of interest ..	1015	.. 12
Advisory opinions: procedures	1013(2)	8
Annual report	1007	4
Appearance of misconduct	1001	1
	1011	6 (Para. 6)
Appointment to Commission	1002(1-A)	
Assistance	1006	4
Campaign contributions and solicitations	1015(3)	12-13
Commission authority: conflicts of interest	1013(1)	8
Commissioner qualifications	1002(2)	3
Complaints, groundless	1013(2)(G)	10
Complaints, investigations of	1013	
Confidentiality	1013(2)(J)	10
	1013(3) .	10
Conflicts of interest	1014	
Criminal violations: referred to Attorney General	1013(2)(F)	9-10
Definitions	1012	6-8
Disciplinary guidelines	1022	16
Duties: Commission	1008	4-5
Ethics, code of	1023	16

Ethics seminar	1008(3)	
False statement: failure to file	1019	15-16
Findings of fact and opinion ..	1013(2)(I)	10
Investigations	1013(2)	8-10
Legislative per diem	1002(4)	3
Limitations: actions brought	1013(2)(B)	8-9
Meetings (Open)	1004	... 4
	1005	... 4
Membership on boards, authorities or commissions	1021	16
Notice of hearing	1013(2)(C)	9
Oath of office: new members	1002(3)	3
Penalties		
False accusations	1020	16
False statement; failure to file	1019	15-16
Prohibited contributions and solicitations	1015(3)(D)	13
Procedures: advisory opinions, investigations	1013(2)	8-10
Records of Commission	1003(2)	3-4
	1013(3)	10
Rules, regulations	1003(1)	3
Sequestration ...	1013(2)(E)	9
Sources of Income Statement: reporting deadlines		
Legislator	1016-A	13-14
Legislative candidate	1016-C	15
Statements of purpose	1001	1
	1011	6
Subpoena powers	1013(2)(D)	... 9
Undue influence	1014(2)	

CHAPTER 25

GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

SUBCHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

1 § 1001. Statement of purpose

It is essential under the American system of representative government that the people have faith and confidence in the integrity of the election process and the members of the Legislature. In order to strengthen this faith and confidence that the election process reflects the will of the people and that each Legislator considers and casts his vote on the enactment of laws according to the best interests of the public and his constituents, there is created an independent commission on governmental ethics and election practices to guard against corruption or undue influencing of the election process and against acts or the appearance of misconduct by Legislators.

1 § 1002. Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices

1. Membership. The Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, established by Title 5, section 12004-G, subsection 33 and referred to in this chapter as the "commission," consists of 5 members appointed as follows.

A. As needed, the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Senate Minority Leader, the Speaker of the House and the House Minority Leader shall jointly establish and publish a nomination period during which members of the public, groups and organizations may nominate qualified individuals to the Governor for appointment to the commission.

B. The Governor shall appoint the members of the commission, taking into consideration nominations made during the nomination period, subject to review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over legal affairs and confirmation by the Legislature. No more than 2 commission members may be enrolled in the same political party.

C. Appointees are appointed to serve 4-year terms. A person may not serve more than 2 terms.

D. The commission members shall elect one member to serve as chair for at least a 2-year term.

E. A vacancy during an unexpired term must be filled as provided in this subsection for the unexpired portion of the term only.

F. This subsection is repealed January 1, 2002.

1-A. Membership. The Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices, established by Title 5, section 12004-G, subsection 33 and referred to in this chapter as the "commission," consists of 5 members appointed as follows.

A. By December 1, 2001 and as needed after that date, the appointed leader from each political party in the Senate and the appointed leader from each political party in the House of Representatives jointly shall establish and advertise a 30-day period to allow members of the public and groups and organizations to propose qualified individuals to be nominated for appointment to the commission.

B. By January 1, 2002 and as needed after that date, the appointed leader from each political party in the Senate and the appointed leader from each political party in the House of Representatives each shall present a list of 3 qualified individuals to the Governor for appointment of 4 members to the commission. The appointed leadership from each party in both bodies of the Legislature jointly shall present a list of 3 qualified individuals to the Governor for appointment of a 5th member to the commission.

C. By March 15, 2002, the Governor shall appoint the members of the commission selecting one member from each of the lists of nominees presented in accordance with paragraph A. These nominees are subject to review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over legal affairs and confirmation by the Legislature. No more than 2 commission members may be enrolled in the same party.

D. Two initial appointees are appointed for one-year terms, 2 are appointed for 2-year terms and one is appointed for a 3-year term, according to a random lot drawing under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Subsequent appointees are appointed to serve 3-year terms. A person may not serve more than 2 terms.

E. The commission members shall elect one member to serve as chair for at least a 2-year term.

F. Upon a vacancy during an unexpired term, the term must be filled as provided in this paragraph for the unexpired portion of the term only. The nominee must be appointed by the Governor from a list of 3 qualified candidates provided by the leader of the party from the body of the Legislature that suggested the appointee who created the vacancy. If the vacancy during an unexpired term was created by the commission member who was appointed from the list of candidates presented to the Governor by the leaders of each party of each body of the Legislature jointly, the nominee must be appointed from a list of 3 qualified candidates provided jointly by the leaders of each party of each body of the Legislature.

G. Upon a vacancy created by an expired term, the vacancy must be filled as provided in this paragraph. The nominee must be appointed by the Governor from a

list of 3 qualified candidates provided by the leader of the party from the body of the Legislature that suggested the appointee whose term expired. When a vacancy is created by an expired term of the commission member who was appointed from the list of candidates presented to the Governor by the leaders of each party of each body of the Legislature jointly, the nominee must be appointed from a list of 3 qualified candidates provided jointly by the leaders of each party of each body of the Legislature.

H. For the purposes of this subsection, "political party" has the same meaning as "party" as defined by Title 21-A, section 1, subsection 28.

2. Qualifications. The members of the commission must be persons of recognized judgment, probity and objectivity. A person may not be appointed to this commission who is a member of the Legislature or who was a member of the previous Legislature, or who was a declared candidate for an elective county, state or federal office within 2 years prior to the appointment, or who now holds an elective county, state or federal office, or who is an officer of a political committee, party committee or political action committee.

3. Oath. Each member shall, within 10 days of his appointment, take an oath of office to faithfully discharge the duties of a commissioner in the form prescribed by the Constitution. Such oath shall be subscribed to by the commissioner taking it, certified by the officer before whom it is taken and immediately filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

4. Legislative per diem. The members of the commission are entitled to receive legislative per diem according to Title 5, chapter 379.

5. Employees. The commission shall employ an administrative director and such other assistance as may be necessary to carry out its duties. The commission also shall retain a general counsel as an employee of the commission. The general counsel may not hold any other state office or otherwise be employed by the State. Compensation paid to the commission's general counsel must be paid using funds from the Maine Clean Election Fund established by Title 21-A, section 1124. The commission shall select the administrative director and general counsel by an affirmative vote of at least 4 commission members.

1 § 1003. Procedures, rules and regulations

1. Procedures, rules and regulations. The commission shall adopt such procedures, rules and regulations as may appear necessary for the orderly, prompt, fair and efficient carrying out of its duties, consistent with this chapter.

2. Records. Except as provided in section 1013, subsection 2, paragraph J, all records of the commission, including business records, reports made to or by the commission, findings of fact and opinions, shall be made available to any interested member of the public who may wish to review them. Any member of the public may request copies of any record held by the commission which is available for public

inspection. The commission shall furnish these copies upon payment of a fee covering the cost of reproducing them.

1 § 1004. Meetings

The commission shall meet on the call of the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate to perform the duties required of it or as specifically provided in this chapter. The commission shall also meet at other times at the call of the chair or at the call of a majority of the members, provided all members are notified of the time, place and purpose of the meeting at least 24 hours in advance.

1 § 1005. Open meetings

Notwithstanding chapter 13, all meetings, hearings or sessions of the commission are open to the general public unless, by an affirmative vote of at least 3 members, the commission requires the exclusion of the public.

1 § 1006. Assistance

The commission may call for the aid or assistance in the performance of its duties on the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Department of Audit or any law enforcement agency in this State. When called upon, these agencies shall comply to the utmost of their ability.

1 § 1007. Annual report

The commission shall submit to the Legislature and the public an annual report discussing its activities under this chapter and any changes it considers necessary or appropriate regarding ethical standards.

1 § 1008. General duties

The general duties of the commission shall be:

1. Legislative ethics. To investigate and make advisory recommendations to the appropriate body of any apparent violations of the ethical standards set by the Legislature;

2. Election practices. To administer and investigate any violations of the requirements for campaign reports and campaign financing, including the provisions of the Maine Clean Election Act and the Maine Clean Election Fund;

3. Ethics seminar. To conduct, in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Chair of the Legislative Council or their designees, an ethics seminar for Legislators after the general election and before the convening of the Legislature, in every even-numbered

year. The Attorney General shall provide each Legislator with a bound compilation of the laws of this State pertaining to legislative ethics and conduct;

4. Lobbyist activities. To administer the lobbyist disclosure laws, Title 3, chapter 15;

5. Maine Clean Election Act and Maine Clean Election Fund. To administer and ensure the effective implementation of the Maine Clean Election Act and the Maine Clean Election Fund according to Title 21-A, chapter 14; and

6. Enhanced monitoring; source of revenue. To provide for enhanced monitoring and enforcement of election practices and to institute electronic submission of reports and computerized tracking of campaign, election and lobbying information under the commission's jurisdiction. Funds to support enhanced monitoring and computerized data collection must come from the commission's share of lobbyist registration fees, penalties and other revenues pursuant to Title 3, section 320 as well as other revenue sources.

SUBCHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE ETHICS

1 § 1011. Statement of purpose

The Maine Legislature enjoys a high reputation for progressive accomplishment. The vast majority of its members are public officers of integrity and dedication, seeking at all times to maintain high standards of ethical conduct.

The public interest is best served by attracting and retaining in the Legislature men and women of high caliber and attainment. The public interest will suffer if unduly stringent requirements deprive government "of the services of all but princes and paupers."

Membership in the Legislature is not a full-time occupation and is not compensated on that basis; moreover, it is measured in 2-year terms, requiring each member to recognize and contemplate that his election will not provide him with any career tenure.

Most Legislators must look to income from private sources, not their public salaries, for their sustenance and support for their families; moreover, they must plan for the day when they must return to private employment, business or their professions.

The increasing complexity of government at all levels, with broader intervention into private affairs, makes conflicts of interest almost inevitable for all part-time public officials, and particularly for Legislators who must cast their votes on measures affecting the lives of almost every citizen or resident of the State. The adoption of broader standards of ethics for Legislators does not impugn either their integrity or their dedication; rather it recognizes the increasing complexity of government and private life and will provide them with helpful advice and guidance when confronted with unprecedented or difficult problems in that gray area involving action which is neither clearly right nor clearly wrong.

If public confidence in government is to be maintained and enhanced, it is not enough that public officers avoid acts of misconduct. They must also scrupulously avoid acts which may create an appearance of misconduct.

The Legislature cannot legislate morals and the resolution of ethical problems must indeed rest largely in the individual conscience. The Legislature may and should, however, define ethical standards, as most professions have done, to chart the areas of real or apparent impropriety.

1 § 1012. Definitions

As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Close economic association. "Close economic association" means the employers, employees, partners or clients of the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family; corporations in which the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family is an officer, director or agent or owns 10% or more of the outstanding capital stock; a business which is a significant unsecured creditor of the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family; or a business of which the Legislator or a member of the Legislator's immediate family is a significant unsecured creditor.

2. Commission. "Commission" means the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices.

3. Employee. "Employee" means a person in any employment position, including public or private employment, employment with a nonprofit, religious, charitable or educational organization, or any other compensated service under an expressed, implied, oral or written contract for hire, but does not include a self-employed person.

4. Gift. "Gift" means anything of value, including forgiveness of an obligation or debt, given to a person without that person providing equal or greater consideration to the giver. "Gift" does not include:

- A. Gifts received from a single source during the reporting period with an aggregate value of \$300 or less;
- B. A bequest or other form of inheritance;
- C. A gift received from a relative; and
- D. A subscription to a newspaper, news magazine or other news publication.

5. Honorarium. "Honorarium" means a payment of money or anything with a monetary resale value to a Legislator for an appearance or a speech by the Legislator. Honorarium does not include reimbursement for actual and necessary travel expenses for an appearance or speech. Honorarium does not include a payment for an appearance or a speech that is unrelated to the person's official capacity or duties as a member of the Legislature.

6. Immediate family. "Immediate family" means a Legislator's spouse or dependent children.

7. Income. "Income" means economic gain to a person from any source, including, but not limited to, compensation for services, including fees, commissions and payments in kind; income derived from business; gains derived from dealings in property, rents and royalties; income from investments including interest, capital gains and dividends; annuities; income from life insurance and endowment contracts; pensions; income from discharge of indebtedness; distributive share of partnership income; income from an interest in an estate or trust; prizes; and grants, but does not include gifts. Income received in kind includes, but is not limited to, the transfer of property and options to buy or lease, and stock certificates. "Income" does not include;

- A. Alimony and separate maintenance payments; or

B. Campaign contributions recorded and reported as required by Title 21-A, chapter 13.

8. Relative. "Relative" means an individual who is related to the Legislator or the Legislator's spouse as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great aunt, great uncle, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother or half sister, and shall be deemed to include the fiance or fiancée of the Legislator.

9. Self-employed. "Self-employed" means that the person qualifies as an independent contractor under Title 39-A, section 102, subsection 13.

1 § 1013. Authority; procedures

1. Authority. The commission shall have the authority:

A. To issue, on request of any Legislator on an issue involving himself, or on its own motion, advisory opinions and guidelines on problems or questions involving possible conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by, or pertaining to, the Legislature;

B. To investigate complaints filed by Legislators, or on its own motion, alleging conflict of interest against any Legislator, to hold hearings thereon if the commission deems appropriate and to issue publicly findings of fact together with its opinion; and

C. To administer the disclosure of sources of income by Legislators as required by this subchapter.

2. Procedure. The following procedures shall apply:

A. Requests for advisory opinions by members of the Legislature shall be filed with the commission in writing, signed by the Legislator requesting the opinion and shall contain such supporting data as the commission shall require. When preparing an advisory opinion on its own motion, the commission shall notify the Legislator concerned and allow him to provide additional information to the commission. In preparing an advisory opinion, either upon request or on its own motion, the commission may make such an investigation as it deems necessary. A copy of the commission's advisory opinion shall be sent to the Legislator concerned and to the presiding officer of the House of which the Legislator is a member;

B. A Legislator making a complaint shall file the complaint under oath with the chairman. The complaint shall specify the facts of the alleged conflict of interest. The Legislator against whom a complaint is filed shall immediately be given a copy of the complaint and the name of the complainant. Only those complaints dealing with alleged conflicts of interest related to the current Legislature shall be considered by the commission. Upon a majority vote of the commission, the commission shall conduct such investigation and hold such hearings as it deems necessary. The

commission shall issue its findings of fact together with its opinion regarding the alleged conflict of interest to the House of which the Legislator concerned is a member. That House may take whatever action it deems appropriate, in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Maine.

C. When the conduct of a particular Legislator is under inquiry and a hearing is to be held, the Legislator shall be given written notification of the time and place at which the hearing is to be held. Such notification shall be given not less than 10 days prior to the date set for the hearing.

D. The commission shall have the authority, through its chairman or any member designated by him, to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and compel the production of books, records, papers, documents, correspondence and other material and records which the committee deems relevant. The commission shall subpoena such witnesses as the complainant Legislator or the Legislator against whom the complaint has been filed may request to be subpoenaed. The State, its agencies and instrumentalities shall furnish to the commission any information, records or documents which the commission designates as being necessary for the exercise of its functions and duties. In the case of refusal of any person to obey an order or subpoena of the commission, the Superior Court, upon application of the commission, shall have jurisdiction and authority to require compliance with the order or subpoena. Any failure of any person to obey an order of the Superior Court may be punished by that court as a contempt thereof.

E. Any person whose conduct is under inquiry shall be accorded due process and, if requested, the right to a hearing. All witnesses shall be subject to cross-examination.

Any person whose name is mentioned in an investigation or hearing and who believes that testimony has been given which adversely affects him shall have the right to testify, or at the discretion of the commission and under such circumstances as the commission shall determine to protect the rights of the Legislator under inquiry, to file a statement of facts under oath relating solely to the material relevant to the testimony of which he complains. Any witness at an investigation or hearing, subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the commission, shall be entitled to a copy of such testimony when the same becomes relevant to a criminal proceeding or subsequent investigation or hearings.

All witnesses shall be sworn. The commission may sequester witnesses as it deems necessary. The commission shall not be bound by the strict rules of evidence, but its findings and opinions must be based upon competent and substantial evidence.

Time periods and notices may be waived by agreement of the commission and the person whose conduct is under inquiry.

F. If the commission concludes that it appears that a Legislator has violated a criminal law, a copy of its findings of fact, its opinion and such other information as may be appropriate shall be referred to the Attorney General. Any determination by the commission or by a House of the Legislature that a conflict of interest has

occurred does not preclude any criminal action relating to the conflict which may be brought against the Legislator.

G. If the commission determines that a complaint filed under oath is groundless and without foundation, or if the Legislator filing the complaint fails to appear at the hearing without being excused by the commission, the commission may order the complainant to pay to the Legislator against whom the complaint has been filed his costs of investigation and defense, including any reasonable attorney's fees. The complainant may appeal such an order to the House of which he is a member.

Such an order shall not preclude any other remedy available to the Legislator against whom the complaint has been filed, including, but not limited to, an action brought in Superior Court against the complainant for damages to his reputation.

H. A copy of the commission's advisory opinions and guidelines, with such deletions and changes as the commission deems necessary to protect the identity of the person seeking the opinions, or others, shall be filed with the Clerk of the House. The clerk shall keep them in a special binder and shall finally publish them in the Legislative Record. The commission may exempt an opinion or a part thereof from release, publication or inspection, if it deems such action appropriate for the protection of 3rd parties and makes available to the public an explanatory statement to that effect.

I. A copy of the commission's findings of fact and opinions regarding complaints against Legislators shall also be filed with the Clerk of the House. The clerk shall keep them in a special binder and shall finally publish them in the Legislative Record.

J. The records of the commission and all information received by the commission acting under this subchapter in the course of its investigation and conduct of its affairs shall be confidential, except that Legislators' statements of sources of income, evidence or information disclosed at public hearings, the commission's findings of fact and its opinions and guidelines are public records.

K. When a Legislator has a question or problem of an emergency nature about a possible conflict of interest or an issue involving himself which arises during the course of legislative action, he may request an advisory opinion from the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he is a member. The presiding officer may, at his discretion, issue an advisory opinion, which shall be in accordance with the principles of this subchapter, which shall be in writing, and which shall be reported to the commission. The commission may then issue a further opinion on the matter. The presiding officer may refer such question or problem directly to the commission, which shall meet as soon as possible to consider the question or problem.

3. Confidentiality. The subject of any investigation by the commission shall be informed promptly of the existence of the investigation and the nature of the charges or allegations. Otherwise, notwithstanding chapter 13, all complaints shall be confidential until the investigation is completed and a hearing ordered or until the nature of the investigation becomes public knowledge. Any person, except the subject of the investigation, who knowingly breaches the confidentiality of the investigation is guilty of a Class D crime.

1 § 1014. Conflict of interest

1. Situations involving conflict of interest. A conflict of interest shall include the following:

A. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family has or acquires a direct substantial personal financial interest, distinct from that of the general public, in an enterprise which would be financially benefited by proposed legislation, or derives a direct substantial personal financial benefit from close economic association with a person known by the Legislator to have a direct financial interest in an enterprise affected by proposed legislation.

B. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family accepts gifts, other than campaign contributions duly recorded as required by law, from persons affected by legislation or who have an interest in a business affected by proposed legislation, where it is known or reasonably should be known that the purpose of the donor in making the gift is to influence the Legislator in the performance of his official duties or vote, or is intended as a reward for action on his part.

C. Receiving compensation or reimbursement not authorized by law for services, advice or assistance as a Legislator.

D. Appearing for, representing or assisting another in respect to a claim before the Legislature, unless without compensation and for the benefit of a citizen.

E. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family accepts or engages in employment which could impair the Legislator's judgment, or where the Legislator knows that there is a substantial possibility that an opportunity for employment is being afforded him or a member of his immediate family with intent to influence his conduct in the performance of his official duties, or where the Legislator or a member of his immediate family stands to derive a personal private gain or loss from employment, because of legislative action, distinct from the gain or losses of other employees or the general community.

F. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family has an interest in legislation relating to a profession, trade, business or employment in which the Legislator or a member of his immediate family is engaged, where the benefit derived by the Legislator or a member of his immediate family is unique and distinct from that of the general public or persons engaged in similar professions, trades, businesses or employment.

2. Undue influence. It is presumed that a conflict of interest exists where there are circumstances which involve a substantial risk of undue influence by a Legislator, including but not limited to the following cases.

A. Appearing for, representing or assisting another in a matter before a state agency or authority, unless without compensation and for the benefit of a constituent, except

for attorneys or other professional persons engaged in the conduct of their professions.

(1) Even in the excepted cases, an attorney or other professional person must refrain from references to his legislative capacity, from communications on legislative stationery and from threats or implications relating to legislative action.

B. Representing or assisting another in the sale of goods or services to the State, a state agency or authority, unless the transaction occurs after public notice and competitive bidding.

3. Abuse of office or position. It is presumed that a conflict of interest exists where a Legislator abuses his office or position, including but not limited to the following cases.

A. Where a Legislator or a member of his immediate family has a direct financial interest or an interest through a close economic association in a contract for goods or services with the State, a state agency or authority in a transaction not covered by public notice and competitive bidding or by uniform rates established by the State, a state agency, authority or other governmental entity or by a professional association or organization.

B. Granting or obtaining special privilege, exemption or preferential treatment to or for oneself or another, which privilege, exemption or treatment is not readily available to members of the general community or class to which the beneficiary belongs.

C. Use or disclosure of confidential information obtained because of office or position for the benefit of self or another.

1 § 1015. Actions precluded; reports

1. Actions precluded. When a member of the Legislature has a conflict of interest, that member has an affirmative duty not to vote on any question in connection with the conflict in committee or in either branch of the Legislature, and shall not attempt to influence the outcome of that question.

2. Reports. When the commission finds that a Legislator has voted or acted in conflict of interest, the commission shall report its findings in writing to the house of which the Legislator is a member.

3. Campaign contributions and solicitations prohibited. The following provisions prohibit certain campaign contributions and solicitation of campaign contributions during a legislative session.

A. As used in this subsection, the terms "employer," "lobbyist" and "lobbyist associate" have the same meanings as in Title 3, section 312-A and the term "contribution" has the same meaning as in Title 21-A, section 1012.

B. The Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer or the staff or agent of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer may not intentionally solicit or accept a contribution from a lobbyist, lobbyist

associate or employer during any period of time in which the Legislature is convened before final adjournment. A lobbyist, lobbyist associate or employer may not intentionally give, offer or promise a contribution to the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer or the staff or agent of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer during any time in which the Legislature is convened before final adjournment. These prohibitions apply to direct and indirect solicitation, acceptance, giving, offering and promising, whether through a political action committee, political committee, political party or otherwise.

C. This subsection does not apply to:

- (1) Solicitations or contributions for bona fide social events hosted for nonpartisan, charitable purposes;
- (2) Solicitations or contributions relating to a special election to fill a vacancy from the time of announcement of the election until the election;
- (3) Solicitations or contributions after the deadline for filing as a candidate as provided in Title 21-A, section 335; and
- (4) Solicitations or contributions accepted by a member of the Legislature supporting that member's campaign for federal office.

C-1. This subsection does not prohibit the attendance of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer or the staff or agent of the Governor, a member of the Legislature or any constitutional officer at fund-raising events held by a municipal, county, state or national political party organized pursuant to Title 21-A, chapter 5, nor the advertisement of the expected presence of any such official at any such event, as long as any such official has no involvement in soliciting attendance at the event and all proceeds are paid directly to the political party organization hosting the event or a nonprofit charitable organization.

D. A person who intentionally violates this subsection is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000, payable to the State and recoverable in a civil action.

1 § 1016. Statement of sources of income (REPEALED)

1 § 1016-A. Disclosure of specific sources of income

Each Legislator shall file a statement of specific sources of income received in the preceding calendar year with the commission by 5:00 p.m. on February 15th of each year on forms provided by the commission. Prior to the end of the first week in January of each year, the commission shall deliver a form to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives. The statement of specific sources of income filed under this subchapter must be on a form prescribed by the commission and is a public record.

1. Disclosure of Legislator's income. The Legislator filing the statement shall name and give the address of each specific source of income received as follows.

A. A Legislator who is an employee of another shall name the employer and each other source of income of \$1,000 or more.

B. A Legislator who is self-employed shall state that fact and the name and address of the Legislator's business. The Legislator shall name each source of income derived from self-employment that represents more than 10% of the Legislator's gross income or \$1,000, whichever is greater, provided that if this form of disclosure is prohibited by law, rule or an established code of professional ethics, the Legislator shall only specify the principal type of economic activity from which the income is derived. With respect to all other sources of income, a self-employed Legislator shall name each source of income of \$1,000 or more. The Legislator shall also indicate major areas of economic activity and, if associated with a partnership, firm, professional association or similar business entity, the major areas of economic activity of that entity.

C. In identifying the source of income, it shall be sufficient to identify the name and address and the principal type of economic activity of the corporation, professional association, partnership, financial institution, nonprofit organization or other entity or person directly providing the income to the Legislator.

D. With respect to income from a law practice, it shall be sufficient for attorneys-at-law to indicate their major areas of practice and, if associated with a law firm, the major areas of practice of the firm, in such manner as the commission may require.

2. Campaign contributions. Campaign contributions duly recorded as required by law shall not be considered income.

3. Disclosure of gifts. The Legislator shall name the specific source of each gift that the Legislator receives.

4. Disclosure of income of immediate family. The Legislator shall disclose the type of economic activity representing each source of income of \$1,000 or more that any member of the immediate family of the Legislator received.

5. Disclosure of honoraria. The Legislator shall disclose the name of each source of honoraria that the Legislator accepted.

6. Representation before state agencies. The Legislator shall identify each executive branch agency before which the Legislator has represented or assisted others for compensation.

7. Business with state agencies. The Legislator shall identify each executive branch agency to which the Legislator or the Legislator's immediate family has sold goods or services with a value in excess of \$1,000.

1 § 1016-B. Disclosure of reportable liabilities

Each Legislator shall include on the statement of income under section 1016-A all reportable liabilities incurred during the Legislator's term of office.

1. Definition. For the purposes of this section, "reportable liability" means any unsecured loan of \$3000 or more received from a person not a relative. "Reportable liability" does not include:

- A. A credit card liability;
- B. An educational loan made or guaranteed by a governmental entity, educational institution or nonprofit organization; or
- C. A loan made from a state or federally regulated financial institution for business purposes.

2. Reporting. A Legislator shall make a supplementary statement to the commission of any reportable liability within 30 days after it is incurred. The report shall identify the creditor in the manner of section 1016-A, subsection 1, paragraph C.

3. Campaign contributions. Campaign contributions duly recorded as required by law are not required to be reported under this section.

1 § 1016-C. Reports by legislative candidates

A candidate, as defined in Title 21-A, section 1, subsection 5, for the Legislature who is not required to file a report under section 1016-A or 1016-B shall file a report containing the same information required of Legislators under sections 1016-A and 1016-B no later than 5 p.m. on the first Monday in August preceding the general election unless the candidate withdraws from the election in accordance with Title 21-A, section 374-A by that date.

1 § 1017. Form; contents (REPEALED)

1 § 1018. Updating statement

A Legislator shall file an updating statement with the commission on a form prescribed and prepared by the commission. The statement must be filed within 30 days of addition, deletion or change to the information relating to the preceding year supplied under this subchapter.

1 § 1019. False statement; failure to file

The intentional filing of a false statement shall be a Class E crime. If the commission concludes that it appears that a Legislator has willfully filed a false statement, it shall refer its findings of fact to the Attorney General.

If the commission determines that a Legislator has willfully failed to file a statement required by this subchapter or has willfully filed a false statement, the Legislator shall be

presumed to have a conflict of interest on every question and shall be precluded or punished as provided in section 1015.

1 § 1020. Penalty for false accusations

Any person who files a false charge of a conflict of interest with the commission or any member of the commission, which he does not believe to be true, or whoever induces another to file a false charge of a conflict of interest, which he does not believe to be true, shall be guilty of a Class E crime.

1 § 1021. Membership on boards, authorities or commissions

It shall not be a conflict of interest for a Legislator to serve on a public board, authority or commission created by the Legislature so long as there is no consideration paid to the Legislator other than his actual expenses.

1 § 1022. Disciplinary guidelines

The Legislature shall adopt, publish, maintain and implement, as authorized in the Constitution of Maine, Article IV, Part Third, Section 4, disciplinary guidelines and procedures for Legislators, including the violations of ethical standards, penalties of reprimand, censure or expulsion and the procedures under which these or other penalties may be imposed.

1 § 1023. Code of ethics

The Legislature by Joint Rule shall adopt and publish a code of ethics for Legislators and legislative employees.